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To the Medical Profession.

Cincinnati has long been a recognized source of supply for Pharmaceutical and chemical products; and for all material used in a Physician's practice. Probably no one fact has contributed more to make it a central distributing point than the presence in our midst of the extensive manufacturing interest—"The WM. S. MERRELL CHEMICAL CO."—so well and favorably known in past years under the firm name of Wm. S. Merrell & Co.

Associated with leading Manufacturing Chemists of the East, in the great display of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Preparations at St. Paul, Minnesota, in June last; (second only in size and importance to the Centennial Exhibit at Philadelphia,) the WM. S. MERRELL CHEMICAL CO. sustained its reputation as an enterprising and progressive concern, whose Preparations merit the confidence and support of all Physicians who appreciate a high standard of quality.

Read the following extract from an article which appeared in the *Pioneer Press*, descriptive of the Exhibit at St. Paul.

"MEDICAL EXHIBIT."

The new building adjacent to Market Hall, on St. Peter street, bears the above modest legend. Inside this structure is to be seen one of the most costly and magnificent displays of Medicines and Chemicals ever collected under one roof in this or any other country. Firms of Manufacturing Chemists who make the bulk of all the medicines used in legitimate practice in the United States are there represented.

The only Western firm of Manufacturing Chemists exhibiting a varied and costly display of Medicinal Preparations, is the WM. S. MERRELL CHEMICAL CO. *of Cincinnati;* one of the oldest and best known houses in America. Their work shows a greater variety, perhaps, than any other in the building; and embraces nearly all the Salts, Alkaloids, Resinoids, Fluid Extracts, Homœopathic and German Tinctures, (the latter their own importation,) Wines, Syrups, Elixirs, Sugar and Gelatine Coated Pills, etc., used by the Medical Profession. An absolutely Pure Crystal of Salicylic Acid, from Oil of Wintergreen, is one of the most noted articles on exhibition. They also exhibit samples of Green Plants preserved in Alcohol in the manner preserved by them for manufacturing purposes.

The above house (WM. S. MERRELL CHEMICAL CO.) offers to send its Pamphlet Price Current, and other printed matter, by mail, free, to any Physician or Druggist who makes application.

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II.

NEW REMEDIES.

EXPECTORANTS.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.,

Manufacturing Chemists,

DETROIT, MICH.,

Respectfully solicit the attention of practitioners of medicine to their preparations of the following drugs, premising their statement of the claims made for them by mention of the fact that such claims are, in each instance, the legitimate deductions from reports in their possession (and copies of which will be gladly furnished gratis on application) of results following the use of the drugs in the practice of competent and conscientious physicians:

YERBA SANTA.

(Eriodyction Californicum.)

Although this indigenous plant has been before the profession for several years, it is to be feared that it is not as fully appreciated as its inherent merits demand. The cause of this is the fact that it has not been accorded the thorough trial to which an agent possessing the properties claimed for it, is entitled. It is a demulcent of superior quality, and while exercising a favorable influence over mucous membranes wherever situated, has a peculiar influence over that of the respiratory passages. The testimony in support of this statement is too voluminous for introduction at this place, but will be cheerfully furnished on application to us. We prepare a fluid and a solid extract.

DOSE—FLUID EXTRACT YERBA SANTA (P., D. & CO.), ʒ ss to ʒ j.

SOLID EXTRACT YERBA SANTA (P., D. & CO.), gr. iij to gr. x.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

QUEBRACHO.

(Aspidosperma Quebracho.)

Although of comparatively recent introduction Quebracho came to us so endorsed by the results of physiological and clinical experience as to place it at once in a place among the more reliable drugs. These experiments have been copious and convincing, fixing quebracho as an agent possessing a peculiar property in relieving dyspnœa due to whatever cause, the cyanotic hue of lips and surface disappearing under its use and the distress of the patient being distinctly ameliorated.

Quebracho supplies, in its marked properties, a pressing want, especially in the treatment of pneumonia or other affections of the lungs attended by dyspnœa. In such self-limited affections the desideratum is to sustain the patient until the disease shall have run its course, and many have succumbed because of the want of an agent which should do what quebracho is claimed to do. That it is a remedy of indispensable value in acute pulmonary inflammations is attested by abundance of testimony in our possessions, and which will be supplied gratuitously, collated from both private and hospital practice.

DOSE—FLUID EXTRACT OF QUEBRACHO (P. D. & CO.), 20 MINIMS TO A FLUIDRACHM.

LIPPIA MEXICANA.

An agreeable anodyne and demulcent expectorant, introduced by us to the profession of this country on the authority of Dr. A. H. Saxton, of Baltimore, Md. Dr. Saxton received a sample of the plant for trial from a gentleman (a chemist by profession), who, while traveling in Mexico in 1877, had observed its characteristic properties from its use among the natives. The botanical position of the plant was fixed by Dr. Vasey of the Agricultural Department at Washington. The reports following its use by others fully corroborate that originally made by Dr. Saxton, and have established Lippia Mexicana as a remedy of great value in the relief of distressing cough whether due to acute inflammation or to more chronic pulmonary lesions, as in phthisis, chronic bronchitis, etc.

DOSE—FLUID EXTRACT LIPPIA MEXICANA (P. D. & CO.), 30 MINIMS TO A FLUIDRACHM.

CHEKEN.

(Myrtus Chekan.)

This plant, indigenous to Chili, was introduced to the English profession by Dr. William Murrell, the famous English therapeutist and collaborator of Ringer, as a remedy for the "Winter Cough" of elderly people. Dr. Murrell's favorable reports have been endorsed by the experience of many practitioners of this country, and Cheken is entitled to a prominent place on the list of remedies for chronic bronchial affections of an inflammatory or catarrhal nature. Dr. Dessauer, of the German Hospital of Valparaiso, speaks in high terms of it as a remedy also when the discharge is of a purulent nature. It is a valuable adjuvant in cough mixtures, its influence being alterative and demulcent.

We solicit for this new drug a thorough trial in the catarrhal affections peculiar to this season, confident as we are that it will prove a valuable expectorant.

DOSE—FLUID EXTRACT CHEKEN (P., D. & CO.), 1 TO 2 FLUIDRACHMS.

New York, 60 Maiden Lane and 21 Liberty St.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO., MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

III.

PHYSIO-MEDICAL PUBLICATIONS.

SECOND EDITION, VOLUME 1.

SCIENCE AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

LARGE OCTAVO. BY EXPRESS OR MAIL—$6.00.

Presents the comprehensive philosophy and the accurate methods of treatment peculiar to the Physio-Medical School. Contains a full presentation of the new Therapeutics. Discusses in a new light the vexed questions of Inflammation, Congestion and Fever, and the laws of their management.

Embraces full chapters on Heredity, Etiology, Hygiene, Disinfection, Symptomatology, Auscultation, Percussion, Diagnosis, Prognosis. Each chapter a complete presentation of its subject. Ten chapters on Natural Therapeutics and their application to diseases of the circulation, the nervous system, the secernents, acute diseases, chronic diseases, building up prescriptions, etc.

In Special Pathology gives the clinical history, pathology, special diagnosis and treatment (by the new and superior methods of this School) of all the various diseases incident to the Nose, Mouth, Pharynx, Larynx, Trachea, Bronchi, Lungs, Pleuræ, Heart, Arteries, Veins, Œsophagus, Stomach, and Bowels.

PHYSIO-MEDICAL DISPENSATORY. Large 8vo. - - - - - - **$8.00**

Describes the action and uses of remedies from the physiological basis, instead of from the pathological. Its descriptions of medicines are thus different from other works, and much more accurate, applying agents to *actual conditions* instead of to diseases by name, and giving the exact rules for using them and also for withholding them. It makes the physician master of his remedies, able to apply them with an accuracy that is almost mathematical. It gives in full the logical rules of the new school for selecting and classifying agents and for combining and employing them. Its *Pharmacy* is adapted to the daily needs of the practicing physician. It gives the numerous and elegant Officinal Preparations of this school, and a large number of well-tried Private Formulas.

PHYSIO-MEDICAL SURGERY. 8vo., Illustrated - - - - - - - **$6.00**

This volume is especially occupied with those forms of disease called Surgical, and not usually described in works on Practice. Among these are Inflammation, Congestion, Irritation, Typhoid and Hectic as met in accidents and injuries. Ulcers, Suppuration, Abscess, Scrofula, Cancer, Erysipelas, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Hydrophobia, Burns, Frost Bites, etc., etc. The treatment is by New-School Remedies.

It presents the usual methods of procedure in operations, as in Dislocation, Fractures, Amputation, Resections, Ligation, Lithotomy, Bandaging, etc. Reduction by Manipulation, which originated with this school, is fully described.

WOMAN'S BOOK OF HEALTH. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - **$2.00**

A Guide for the Wife, Mother and Nurse, in everything that pertains to the functions and the health of woman; her diseases and their home management so far as can be done without a physician; the child-bearing period and its guidance; management of infants and young children, etc. A new edition now preparing. *Agents wanted to canvas for its sale, on good terms.*

Remit by post-office money order or registered letter, and the order will be filled at once by prepaid express or registered mail.

Address WM. H. COOK, M. D.,
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DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
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In crude form, in powders, or crushed for percolating. Everything pure, fresh and thoroughly reliable. Our stock embraces the entire list of remedies known to the market. We manufacture all classes of

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SOLID EXTRACTS, SYRUPS, TINCTURES, OINTMENTS,

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Full Lines of GELATINE and SUGAR-COATED PILLS Always in Stock.

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WM. S. MERRELL CHEMICAL CO.'S

Concentrated Medicines,

—INCLUDING—

ALKALOIDS; SALTS; RESINS and RESINOIDS.

—ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS.—

These are *proximate principles* of medicinal plants, in form more or less perfect, and as nearly isolated and purified of the non-medicinal elements as the nature of the drug will admit.

The Salts of Berberina, (yellow,) and of Hydrastia, (white); Nitrate Sanguinarina; Podophyllin; Macrotin; all bear a definite relation to the drug, as in the case of Morphia and its Salts; whereas Leptandrin, Caulophyllin, Euonymine, etc., represent the combined medicinal principles of the drug in a very concentrated powdered form. Triturated with Sugar of Milk, or combined with other agents in powder or pill form, this class of medicinal agents is growing in favor with physicians of all schools.

SULPHATE HYDRASTIA (Berberina) *strictly pure, in crystals.*
Physicians should discriminate closely between *this article* and the impure cheaper forms in which the quantity of resinous and extractive matter is so great as to make their use dangerous, especially in the treatment of Chronic Conjunctivitis, Catarrhal Affections of the Bladder, and other delicate conditions in which *irritation must be avoided.*

CITRATE HYDRASTINA—(Hydrastia.)
A Citrate of the White Alkaloid, intensely bitter and very soluble. This is a favorite form with many physicians who favor the White Alkaloid as a remedial agent.

HYDRASTINE—(Principles combined.)
A combination of the White and Yellow Alkaloids, each carefully isolated, purified, and re-combined in their native proportions, as they exist in the root.

HYDRASTIA—*Pure White Alkaloid, in crystals.*
This Alkaloid exists in the root in very small proportions. It is coming into use, however, triturated with Sugar of Milk; and also in combination with Subnitrate Bismuth in the preparation introduced by us as "*Solution Bismuth and Hydrastia.*"

PODOPHYLLIN;—LEPTANDRIN.—
Both well known and universally used, both in this country and in Europe.

EUONYMINE.—
The investigations of Dr. Rutherford, under the auspices of the British Medical Association, have given this remedy an advanced position as a valuable remedy in all diseases having an Hepatic origin.

CAULOPHYLLIN.—
A remedy of frequent and extended use in the treatment of Female Diseases.

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Nervine and Anti-spasmodic, and especially valuable in the treatment of Chorea, Hysteria, Nervous Debility, etc.

DIOSCOREIN.—

An almost indispensable agent in the treatment of Bilious Colic, either alone or in combination with Asclepedin.

OLEO-RESIN IRIDIN.—*From the purple variety of the Iris Versicolor.*—

The most reliable preparation of the Blue Flag. In combination with Podophyllin it is used with excellent results in Dropsy, Primary and Secondary Syphilis, Chronic Hepatic Affections, Rheumatism, Gonorrhea, and in many Female Complaints.

HELONIN.—

As a *Uterine Tonic* this remedy is deserving of an extended use in all diseases peculiar to females; it also possesses *Diuretic* properties of value.

MACROTIN.—

This is the precipitated Resin of the Black Cohosh, with a wider range of medicinal action than almost any other of our indigenous drugs or their preparations. Its special province is as an Emmenagogue, Parturient, Tonic and Anti-Rheumatic.

NITRATE SANGUINARINA—(Introduced by us.)

For extended notes on this preparation send for circular. In *Croup*, Scarlatina, Diptheritis, Pseudo-Membranous Croup, Nitrate Sanguinarina has proved to be almost a specific; not only relieving the inflammation of the fauces, but also dissolving the adventitious formation.

SCUTELLARINE.—

Nervine, Tonic and Anti-spasmodic. This agent occupies an important place in our list of remedies. Recommended in Convulsions, Chorea, Hysteria, Neuralgia, Nervous Debility, etc.

We also manufacture all other remedies of this class in general use. For full list see our Price Current.

The Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co.

[late Wm. S. Merrell & Co.]

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, CINCINNATI.

Tonic.—Laxative.—Antiperiodic.

AROMATIC ELIXIR WAHOO.

[Euonymus Atropurpureus.]

Prepared from Fresh Bark of Root by the

WM. S. MERRELL CHEMICAL CO., CINCINNATI.

Wahoo or Indian Arrow is essentially an American remedy, and in the earlier years of its introduction gained an enviable reputation in the hands of the Eclectic School of Medicine. This favorable opinion was established by the use of *Bark of the Root*, and we may reasonably attribute the lack of interest in the drug during an interim of ten to fifteen years prior to 1880 to the extreme scarcity and high price of the *Root* Bark, and the substitution there-

for of the *Tree* or *Shrub* Bark and the *Small Roots;* all of which possess similar properties, but are much more feeble in action and less reliable, even in increased doses.

Pursuing a course of study of American drugs under the auspices of the British Medical Association, Dr. Rutherford, of London, and his associates, fully sustain and strengthen the favorable opinion of the profession on this side of the Atlantic; and speak in high terms of its value in Chronic Intermittents, (especially when attended with enlarged spleen and dropsy,) Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Constipation, Dropsy; and in Pulmonary affections as a tonic to the Nutritive process.

GENERAL PROPERTIES.—Wahoo Bark of Root has a peculiar affinity for the *Liver;* and its specific tendency seems to be *to make bile*, or rather to stimulate the liver to secrete it:—it also stimulates the Nutritive processes, and in many cases improves digestion; especially when combined with a pure bitter tonic, as Hydrastis. It exerts a marked influence in malarial diseases, and deserves the name of *Anti-periodic*, though feebler than Quinine.

The late Prof. Rose, formerly of Cincinnati and afterward of Philadelphia, was an ardent advocate of this remedy in Intermittents, especially during convalescence. His experience seemed to prove it of equal value with the Cinchona-Alkaloids, without the objectionable symptons following the continued use of those agents.

As a *Laxative* and Cathartic, Wahoo, in the combination which we have so successfully introduced in the form of an Elixir, will no doubt fill its most important place. A mild, safe and certain Cathartic is a desideratum with every physician:—this preparation acts by natural methods; increases the secretion of bile; imparts strength to the exhausted parts; and restores normal functional activity. In *habitual Constipation* and in *summer fevers* it is an admirable Cathartic, and equally appropriate.

COMPOSITION.—This Elixir contains the strength of one hundred and sixty grains of *bark of the root* in one fluid ounce of a simple Aromatic Elixir.

DOSE.—As a tonic, one teaspoonful before meals. As a *Cathartic*, one tablespoonful night and morning. For *habitual Constipation*, a dessert spoonful repeated night and morning and continued for several days. These directions should be modified under the advice of the physician.

Sold in One and Five Pound Bottles.

In ordering or prescribing please specify "Wm. S. M. Chem. Co."

This Elixir is kept in stock by all jobbing houses who handle general lines of our preparations.

For Physicians' Use Only.

Aromatic Elixir Licorice,

Or Quinine Elixir.

Many bitter or nauseous medicines are inadmissible in certain conditions, and the want of a permanent and reliable vehicle for their administration is felt by nearly every physician. Aqueous solutions of Licorice Root, and compounds of Dandelion Root have failed to meet the requirements of the profession in this direction. In offering this combination to physicians, we have the careful tests of four years past to guide us in our representations of its value as an *adjuvant* to *disguise* and *cover* the bitter taste of the *Cinchona-Alkaloids; Epsom Salts; Aloes; Colocynth; Cascara Sagrada;* etc., in whatever form administered.

Glycyrrhizin is the sweet or *active principle* of Licorice Root, and forms the basis of this Elixir. This principle is also isolated by us and presented in the form of dark scales similar to scaled preparations of Iron, and may be obtained in this form by those who wish to examine its peculiar characteristics. The expense attending its manufacture, however, prevents its wide sale in this form; but we are enabled to utilize its peculiar virtues *at a moderate cost* by discontinuing the process at a point where the full virtues are preserved and further expense avoided, and adding it to a simple Elixir composed of choice Aromatics in such definite proportions that one ounce will effectually disguise the bitterness of 10 to 12 grains Quinine, or the other Cinchona-Alkaloids; while 15 to 20 grains may be given with the same amount of the Elixir without unpleasant effect.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Add a dose of the medicine to be taken to a teaspoonful of the Elixir and swallow at once; following with another spoonful of the Elixir, and the taste of the medicine will not be noticed.

NOTE.—Acid should not be used in taking any of the salts of the Cinchona.

Sold in One and Five Pound Bottles.

When ordering or prescribing please specify the preparations of the

Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co.

Manufacturing Chemists, CINCINNATI.

The latest edition of our Pamphlet Prices Current, containing full list of all our Preparations, will be sent by mail free upon application.

CINCINNATI MEDICAL RECORDER.

(PUBLISHED BI-WEEKLY.)

Veritas Divina Est.

Vol. LI. CINCINNATI, MARCH 15, 1883. No. 2.

Who Should Study Medicine?

YOUNG men are sometimes at a loss to decide whether or not they should study medicine. They see many physicians succeed admirably, while others fail lamentably. The question of success is quite considerably a *personal* one; and a man without suitable qualifications personal to himself, rarely makes good headway in this calling. We may mention a few requisites:

A physician should love his profession—should feel himself willing to nurse the sick, to sympathize with those in suffering, to wish to afford relief. With such feelings in his heart he will be likely to stand firmly by those who employ him as a physician, to be steadfast when discouragements are greatest, and to be himself patient when the vexations of this calling crowd upon him

He should be of sound conscience and unwavering integrity—else he is unfit to be intrusted with professional secrets, and will be tempted into improprieties and business trickeries which may be covered over for a time, but which presently attach to him a local reputation that makes shipwreck of his prospects.

He should be cool and clear in his judgment, capable of reading a decision on accurate analysis of facts, not influenced by other men's opinions, not dogmatic in holding his own opinions without sound and calm reason.

A young man possessing such character, with good health, steady purpose, energy, and genial disposition, will find medicine a fine field to labor in. Let such a man acquire a good education—first an academic education, and then a careful medical one—and he will find the people ready to trust him and reward him. Practitioners seeking for young men to become students, will do well to select the kind named, and to give them every encouragement and opportunity.

Commencement Exercises.

THE Twenty-Third Annual Lecture Term of the PHYSIO-MEDICAL INSTITUTE closed on March 1st, with appropriate exercises, in Melodeon Hall. This spacious and popular hall was well filled with friends of the INSTITUTE, and the occasion was a thoroughly enjoyable one. Currier's Orchestra discoursed several pieces of choice music during the evening.

After prayer by Elder J. Shockey, M. D., there was a brief address by the Dean on the relations between the people and the medical profession. Hippocrates, called the Father of Medicine, lived some four hundred years before the birth of Christ, about the time that Malachi wrote the book that closed the period of prophesies to the House of Israel. By his skill he stayed the plague that was devastating Greece; and his learning and humanity were honored by monarchs and people. He enjoined by an oath two requirements upon his pupils: *First*, that they would use no poisons in the treatment of disease; *second*,

that they would follow no criminal methods in their profession. He gave dignity to the name of physician—which in his native Greek tongue meant, a servant of Nature. To practice his calling in obedience to nature's laws, was the proud aim of his life; and we, as Physio-Medicalists, are happy in following this great motive of the Father of Medicine. To restore the medical practice to full harmony with the laws of life, and through this harmony to make it indeed the "Divine art of healing," is the great central object of this system we meet here to honor.

The genius of the physician is the spirit of peace. He is the messenger of comfort and health and life to weary sufferers; and his calling is none the less brave because performed without ostentation and amid the privacies of domestic life. His relations with the people place in his hands the most precious and sacred trusts—trusts that are above all others, as life outvalues every other treasure; trusts so sacred that their betrayal is never tolerated, and which even the majesty of the law should never wrest from him, except when the public welfare needs to punish crime. The public have so profound an interest in this profession that it is a necessity to civilization; and the freedom of medicine from all legal trammels that would come between it and the people is as dear as human liberty. With advancing civilization comes higher medical culture; and a thorough professional education is a source of untold advantage to the public commonwealth.

C. W. Rarick, A. M., M. D., gave an address on "God's Work"; and C. W. Smith, M. D., on "The Healing Art." The evening closed with a most eloquent address to the graduating class by the Rev. T. J. Harris, one of the finest orators that grace the Ohio pulpit. It was entitled "Our Times, and the Work Needed for the Times"; and was replete with rich thought and glowing imagery. We will probably give these three addresses in coming numbers, though that of Mr. Harris was delivered from notes and can be reproduced only in a feeble way.

The President of the College, George Fox, Esq., presented the diplomas in a very happy manner to the following

GRADUATING CLASS:

G. W. Ausbrooks,	Illinois.
J. C. Hanes,	Illinois.
W. W. Hanes,	Illinois.
A. A. Milligan,	Indiana.
F. P. Morrison,	W. Virginia.
C. W. Rarick,	Ohio.
J. T. Riley,	S. Carolina.
W. L. Scott,	Ohio.
C. W. Smith,	Indiana.
D. W. Winter,	Ohio.
Mrs. A. B. Winter,	Ohio.
Mrs. I. O. Snyder Wilhelm,	Illinois.

The Law and Anatomical Studies.

NEARLY every State has laws requiring that physicians shall pursue the study of practical anatomy; at the same time making no provision for the pursuit of that study, and placing the act of resurrectioning among penitentiary offenses. The requirement is necessary to medical science, the public welfare demands it, and medical men seeking a real education are always anxious to comply with it. The offense of resurrecting dead bodies is a great one, repulsive to medical men and revolting to community. The failure to make legal provision for the study, when it is quite easy to do so, is a mistake in a legislature. For a State Board of Health to demand that every student shall take two terms of private dissection, ere the college where he graduates can be accepted as in "good standing," when the laws of that State make no provision for such study, and when the Board's demand would either sweep away all its own medical colleges or

turn them all into abettors of crime, is a marvel of inconsistency.

The Ohio anatomical law is a just and humane one, and deserves imitation. It grew out of the fact that grave robbing became quite too common, and that no private sarcophagus was too sacred to escape spoliation. Public feeling was harrowed most painfully; and it became evident that some way must be devised to aid anatomical studies, or Cincinnati would not continue to be the great center for medical education that it now is. A solution to the problem was found in a law that *gave* to medical colleges the bodies of all persons dying in hospitals and asylums, who were not claimed for burial within a moderate time after death. Such persons had received the shelter and comforts of a public institution in their days of affliction. They had received the best grade of professional attention and nursing. When their spirit quits the house of clay that had been so tenderly cared for by the profes sion, there are no friends whose feelings can be touched by the devotion of the poor frame to educational purposes. Using it thus is a benefit to science, and re dounds to the final good of the public by aiding the higher instruction of other medical men.

This law harms no one, while it advantages this most humane profession, and puts an end to the revolting practice of grave robbing. It is associated with sections in the law which intensify the offense of resurrecting; and also make it penal to traffic in dead bodies within the State, or to send them out of the State.

The practical workings of this law are excellent. We hear no more of the vio lation of graves. The colleges are provided for by legal regulations, and legitimate dissections are carried on without fear and under State protection. All the Cincinnati colleges that give an honorable education are united in a society to enjoy the benefits of the law, and divide material among them *proportionately*. Under this regulation the PHYSIO-MEDICAL INSTITUTE has received the fullest supply for anatomical studies.

Puerperal Peritonitis with Convulsions.

BY WM. WESLEY COOK, M. D.

The patient was a mulatto woman, aged twenty-five. Two years previous she had been delivered of a healthy boy after a severe labor accompanied by profuse hemorrhage. During the first week of last September, being seven months pregnant, she was taken with tertian ague, using for treatment quinine with Fowler's solution of arsenic. On September 17th, she carried a keg filled with water up hill a quarter of a mile, and immediately afterward was taken with a sharp chill, followed by fever accompanied with vomiting and apparent labor pains. These symptoms continued several hours, and then subsided until the afternoon of the 19th, when they reappeared, after violent exercise, and gradually increased until I was sent for at 10 o'clock P. M.

After learning the above facts and making an examination, I concluded premature delivery was inevitable, and administered large and frequent doses of a warm infusion of myrica, caulophyllum, cypripedium and senecio.

Shortly after midnight a vigorous boy was born, six weeks before full term, without any accident or extra hemorrhage. The patient was considerably exhausted and slightly delirious. An infusion of caulophyllum, hamamelis and trillium was prepared and administered; and at half-past one o'clock I left her asleep. On calling the next day noon I found her cheerful, and the child in good condition, and ordered the last named infusion with the addition of dioscorea, to be given in

small doses every two hours, and more than the usual precautions to be taken.

The patient was a head-strong woman, and her nurse and surroundings were of the poorest order. I learned, subsequently, that, feeling unusually well, she refused to take medicine after the first day, and succeeded in getting out of bed during the second day. During the third day, September 22d, she was left alone all afternoon, and by some unaccountable impulse she got out of bed and took a cold-water bath. She spent a sleepless night, complaining of great headache and growing at times delirious. The next morning she suffered intensely; but the full character of her suffering could not be learned beyond the fact of her occasional delirium —ringing in the ears, difficulty in talking, double vision and severe frontal headache.

I was sent for at noon of the fourth day, with the intelligence that the woman was dying with spasms. Found her partially conscious, lying on her back with the thighs flexed, evidently suffering great pain through the entire abdomen, which was greatly distended and extremely tender. The pulse was very quick, wiry and incompressible. There was considerable puffiness about the eyes, and the ankles were greatly swollen, the hands and feet cold.

While making my examination, she was seized with a terrible convulsion of an epileptiform character. The head was thrown first to one side and then the other, the eyeballs were bulged forward and fixed; the tongue protruded from the mouth and was severely bitten; the saliva frothy and mixed with blood, spurted from the angles of the mouth; the face was terribly contorted, the forearms were flexed and the fists clenched, the legs and arms both jerked violently; the bladder and rectum were involuntarily and forcibly evacuated; the forehead was covered with a clammy prespiration. The convulsion lasted fully five minutes, during which time the jaws were forcibly separated and held open to prevent mangling of the tongue and to allow the removal of the saliva which threatened strangulation. The breathing was stertorous, but gradually became more tranquil as the spasm subsided and the patient regained consciousness. The attendant darkies were appalled and their services useless. There were in all four convulsions—two before I reached the woman, and two afterward, half an hour intervening.

Treatment:—A large injection of elm water containing kino was given; flannels wrung out of hot water containing capsicum and vinegar were placed over the abdomen, and the hands and feet bathed with the same; the flannels were replaced with a hot fomentation of polygonum, which was growing abundantly about the house; large doses of a strong infusion of lobelia and asclepias were given internally. Twice large quantities of stringy mucus mingled with bile and blood were vomited. The fourth convulsion now came on, but was very light compared with the one described, and subsided with low moaning. The hot fomentations were changed every ten minutes and the infusion given as often. I remained two hours, and then left with directions to continue the fomentations; and to give in large doses, every half hour during the remainder of the day, an infusion of caulophyllum and scutellaria each two parts, cimicifuga and dioscorea each one part.

Upon calling the next morning, I found the patient comparatively free from suffering, though very much fatigued and entirely unconscious of what had transpired the previous day. The last named infusion was continued at intervals of two hours, and the woman had a rapid recovery.

With different surroundings, the same general treatment could be pursued in a more agreeable form. But being far out in the country, with worse than no assist-

ance, and all my remedies in powdered form, advantage had to be taken of the means at hand. The successful termination adds one more triumph to the demonstration of the wonderful efficacy of the treatment of disease upon Physio-Medical principles. According to statistics, the deaths from puerperal convulsions number one out of every three cases; and even this proportion does not seem large when we consider the course of treatment pursued and recommended by the allopathic authorities, which consists of the administration of chloroform, veratrum, opium, or chloral, the application of leeches over the abdomen, and the immediate performance of barbarous venesection.

117 *Ninth Street, Cincinnati.*

President Garfield and His Surgeons.

BY PROF. W. F. TAIT, M. D.

THOUGH considerable time has elapsed since the eighty days of prolonged suffering closed by the death of President Garfield, that time only serves the better for a calm examination of his treatment, and the forming of a judgment at once cool and non-partisan. I propose here to offer some remarks, solely to see if all was done for him that could be done by modern surgery. I base my remarks upon the statements or Dr. Bliss, and the record of the autopsy.

Gunshot wounds are confessedly dangerous, are seriously complicated when bones are fractured by them, and are liable to have detached spiculæ of bone form the nests of pus cavities. Pus thus long retained will become ichorous, be absorbed, and cause septicæmia. The President's injured ribs had a few such spiculæ; but the greater quantity of the pus found was due to other causes, while the ribs themselves were nearly or quite re-united before death. The perforation of the vertebra was a more serious matter; and as the pus was never drained away, it was undoubtedly absorbed, and added to the septicæmia which the surgeons attendant latterly acknowledged. An involvement of the spinal cord and its coverings did not occur: so that, when the shock was recovered from, nothing but absorption of pus and exfoliation of the vertebra remained as elements of danger.

The exfoliation was moderate, and would have been less, had the pus been drained away and healing permitted. But the mistake as to the course and position of the ball prevented the establishment of adequate drainage. Could not the course and position of the ball have been ascertained? The skin was pierced at the lower part of the tenth right intercostal space, "three and a half inches to the right of the vertebra spine." Immediately below it touched the eleventh rib, and the ball passed obliquely its convex surface—the anterior surface of the twelfth becoming its next point of impact. Then how could the liver be penetrated, as was at first suggested; or how could the ball be deflected downward into the groin and along the anterior abdominal wall, as was finally concluded? That a more careful consideration of the anatomical facts, and of the relative positions of assassin and President at the moment of the shot, should have suggested the spinal column as in the course of the ball, seems unquestionable.

How could the true course of the ball be established? To use Nelaton's probe with its magnet point, was appropriate; but the finger is the best explorer. The condition of the eleventh rib was determined by it; and that examination should have made the finger serve as a guide to the advancement of the probe which Dr. Bliss says went but one inch beyond the edge of the eleventh rib. It is hinted that no deeper exploration than this could have been made with the finger. But the fin-

ger should have been used to push aside the structures, so as to open the way for farther probing. The President could have stood that much better than the subsequent treatment. Some enlargement of the wound would at that time have facilitated this deeper examination; but it should have been done within a few hours, or else at the time the pus was evacuated, July 24th.

The pain in the feet suggested injury to branches of the spinal nerves, and could suggest nothing else in the light of anatomy; hence, that the ball coursed near the spinal column. So obvious was this at the time that Gov. Blackburn, of Kentucky, himself a physician, at once suggested that the ball was in this position; and so did many other physicians. Yet the surgeons remained at fault throughout, and never attempted to demonstrate their theory that the ball was in the pathway down toward the right groin, and which finally was found to contain only pus. Where was the aspirator, the trocar and canula, or even the knife, that this pus bubble was not punctured and knowledge obtained of where the bullet *was not*, which would have helped to indicate where it *was*. If it be urged that it was dangerous to touch an encysting ball, I answer that *that* was one of the things to be determined. If an aspirator had been used, the disturbance to the encysting ball would have been trifling; and then this bed of pus would not have been added to the pus absorbed from other points.

The shock of injury was not great, and was partially rallied from in reasonable time. But the hypodermics of morphine and atropia rendered complete reaction impossible, and prolonged the shock; thus the full vigor of the nervous system was never re-established, and this proportionately diminished the chances of recovery. Shock interferes with full functional activity of the brain, heart, and lungs; and through these there comes depression of vigor in alimentation, secretion, excretion. This is unquestionable in physiology and in pathology. And in the President's case these three great functions were never restored. Then, again, it is well known that morphia and atropia depress the nervous system, and morphia most powerfully when given hypodermically.

Traumatic aneurism is finally asserted to be the cause of death. Is this claim true? Did an aneurism exist, and was it caused by injury to the splenic artery by the ball in transit? A rent was found in that artery "two and one half inches to the left of the cœliac axis," and "four-tenths of an inch long." It is claimed that the bullet made this at the outset; and that the evidence of this exists in the numerous concentric layers of the blood-sac, their density, the incorporation of the ruptured edges of the vessel, the rupture itself being at the thinnest part.

In answer to this I state: (1) That a blood-vessel glazed by a passing ball, where blood poisoning and progressively destructive atony of the coats exist for a long time, associated with remarkable elevations and depressions of the circulation, would give just such results within a few days after rupture. (2) That density was materially increased by the time intervening between autopsy and Prof. Weisse's examination of the sac, during which drying had progressed steadily. (3) That Drs. Shrady and Weisse were first to suggest traumatic aneurism, and had only the specimens to found that opinion upon. (4) That there is no evidence of pouching, separation of the arterial coats, nor other physical signs of such an aneurism. (5) That the pain and bruit of an aneurism, and which the patient could have felt, were absent. (6) That so great a rent in an artery so near the cœliac axis must inevitably have produced fatal hemorrhage in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours after its occurrence. (7) That the mo-

mentum of the ball was so far spent by the time it reached the splenic artery as to go but one and a half inches farther, hence it had not sufficient force to break the walls of such a large and flexible artery, but the ball would easily have been turned aside by the vessel. These seven points in argument make the post-mortem theory of traumatic aneurism wholly untenable in surgical science.

Pyæmia and septicæmia were stoutly denied by the surgeon until a few days before death: and Dr. Shrady (N. Y. *Medical Record*, Oct. 8, 1881,) names the septic states of the blood as being "surgical fever, septicæmia, pyæmia." The two latter are indeed blood-poisonings; but the fever is a vital evidence of disease or injury, and is not the disease itself. It is a vital resistance to disease, and lies at the foundation of all surgical repair; hence to place it first in the line of blood-poisonings is a grave mistake in pathology, and thoroughly misleading. Pyæmia, or (if the term is preferred) septicæmia, manifestly existed from about July 20th on to the time of the President's death, or also all surgical history must stand as worthless for purposes of instruction.

President Garfield was healthy, vigorous, determined, and earnestly struggled to recover. He enjoyed great quietude, a cooling apparatus to temper the heat, the most devoted nurses, and the nearly constant presence of one or more of his surgeons. He suffered nothing in these particulars. His death was due to one of three things; either the wound was mortal from the first, or he did not get enough treatment, or he was improperly treated. I think I have made it clear that the wound was not necessarily fatal at the outset. And when we recall the hypodermics of morphia and atropia, the brandy given to the stomach, and the carbolic acid dressings, we dare not say too little was given. Let us now examine the characters of that treatment.

At times, the pepsin and quinia were suitable; at other times they were greatly out of place. Carbolic acid is a decided poison; and that the dressings with it largely contributed to the President's blood-poisoning, is beyond all reasonable dispute. The U. S. Dispensatory says this acid is an irritant poison, rapidly absorbed into the blood; producing great prostration, and such injury to the blood that dark spots of blood stasis are seen over the surface — a condition which all will remember as seen abundantly in the post-mortem of President Garfield.

The morphia and atropia seriously injured the nervous system, so that a full, vigorous circulation was not possible. Though Dr. Bliss reports them as given for stimulation, they produced a grade of steady narcosis on the great and secondary nervous centers, thereby causing a portion of the heart failures seen in the case The rather constant use of brandy in a stomach alleged to have the irritable form of dyspepsia, and unused to such an intoxicant, can not be too highly reprobated. With all these facts taken into account, it is hard to understand how the surgeons could look for anything but a steady sinking of the vital powers. It would be difficult to sketch a plan of treatment better calculated to do battle *against* the President's life. It does seem as if he would have been better off without any treatment at all.

The President was moved to the sea side too late, when it might and should have been done earlier. Fearing the vital action of fever, his surgeons failed to sustain his heart power by the proper sanative agents. Dreading blood-poisoning, they used the very article that promoted it, and seemed not to know the reliable and sanative agents that would have combatted it. Taking no adequate steps to ascertain the site of the ball. they hence took no *suitable* measures to drain off the pus, which was left to work its full mischief. There is

nothing in the management to show that allopathic medicine and surgery have even approximated what is demanded in science. That the surgery adopted was halting, antiquated, and unsuited to what was required, are points beyond dispute.

Our Position.

ADDRESS BY R. C. HAMILTON, A. B., M. D., P.-M. INSTITUTE, FEBRUARY 27, 1882.

It is an indisputed fact of history that the cause of truth has had to contend with the most persistent and determined opposition of the multitudes where it has been advanced. There has been no position of permanent value to mankind taken that has not had to contend for that position will all that energy that a love for the cause of truth alone can beget. We find this to be especially true when we look back at the history of that divine truth which comes to us in the Bible. No less is it true when we look back at the history of philosophy and of scientific discovery in the world.

We, as a class of physicians, do not claim to be exceptions to this rule, but take our stand on the side of nature's laws, believing that as nature's methods and laws shall stand, so shall we stand, so far as we are in accord with those laws and our methods agree with what nature's lawgiver has laid down for our guidance.

In the brief time allotted me in the discussion of this subject, I can not, or indeed is it necessary that I should enter into a discussion of the subject of Physio-Medicalism in its various phases; but rather let us look at the position we occupy as professional brethren, desirous of doing what we can in the world to alleviate human suffering and promote the happiness of mankind. And here you will observe that our position is one of responsibility. We are responsible in no small degree for the lives that are placed in our hands; and when we essay to take charge of a patient on a bed of sickness, we do it with this fact hanging over our heads, whether we realize it or not, that the prolongation of that life may rest entirely in our hands. It will not do to be careless and seek to avoid the responsibility. The coroner's jury may lay the blame of some great railroad disaster on the heads of the train men, who were overworked, tired and unfitted for so responsible a duty; but those who placed them in that trying position can not escape it all. They may escape the condemnation of the law of the land, but there is a higher law which they con not escape, and which says: "Thou art guilty." So we may escape the responsibility of negligence at the bedside in the eyes of the law; but there is a higher law which we can not escape, and which will hold us responsible for the faithful use of what nature has placed at our disposal.

But you will observe again that our position is one of trust. It seems to me that the physician holds one of the most trusted positions that it is the privilege of man to hold. You may leave your property or your money in the hands of an agent, and that agent may prove himself to be a rascal, and leave you nothing upon which to carry out your plans for a lifetime; but should you have health of body and strength of mind, you may yet start at the bottom of the hill and climb the weary way over again, and be as useful a man, or possibly more so, for the chastening. But put your sick body into the hands of a physician and let him prove unfitted for his position, either in his designs or the means he uses to do his work, and your demise may be set down as a "dispensation of Providence" You can not go back and try another. Hence, it is well for you to seek a knowledge of the ways and means of those into whose hands you place the care of your health. On the part of the physician there can not be too much realization of the trusted position he holds and that patients are not placed in his hands to be trifled with, experimented upon and blindly prescribed for, but that he is expected to know his business and give all the help that a scientific knowledge of nature's laws and her remedies will enable him.

But again, our position is one of honor —one that is second only to that which looks to the eternal welfare of man's spiritual nature; one that looks back to the earliest dawn of history for its beginning; one that has been honored by some of the world's greatest names. Yet it can only be honorable and remain honorable by those who are in it seeking to be worthy

of the confidence and trust of their patrons, not guided in the treatment of disease by some blind impulse, but rather by a physiological and scientific accuracy, which has already been attained in no little degree. He who would be an honor to his profession, in the sight of God as well as of man, must not only be ready to drop a fallacy when discovered, but to acknowledge the truth, no difference through what channel it may come. It is not dishonorable to accept the truth, even at the hands of an enemy.

But we will notice further some advantages of the position we occupy. If we are honorable men, we will take a position because we believe it is right, and we will hold to it because we find that after repeated trials it meets our wishes without opposing any scientific truth. We do not contravene nature's laws in our methods of treating disease, but at all times seek to promote them, believing that we then have an infallible guide if we can but read and understand these laws. No one will deny that when disease invades our body there is at once an opposition set up to its encroachments, the degree of that resistance being measured only by the severity of the attack and the power of resistance which the body has. We take the position that it is our duty to help this vital power within us to throw off disease.

And it is one of the great advantages that we possess that we have the help of such a powerful ally as a vital power gives us. It is a power that can be measured to some appreciable extent when we remember that among those who do not give it that place in the treatment of disease which its prominence calls for, admit that it is capable of resisting successfully one-half the attacks of disease common to mankind. Does it not stand to reason, then, that if we do all we can to promote this vital effort and as little as we can to oppose it, that we will in like measure be successful in fighting against the inroads of disease? To do this successfully requires that we study closely nature's methods and teachings, and follow in our practice the laws there so clearly laid down for our guidance. It is an advantage which we claim to be of no little value, that we never run the risk of destroying life in our treatment of disease. A practitioner may, through negligence and inattention to his studies, be unable to use intelligently the safest remedies that may be placed in his hands; but even their improper use would only leave the course of disease to go on unshackled in the system. It is simply a failure to help the vital power when it is crying out for help. When we render the aid nature demands of us, then it is that we will see results corresponding with those demands.

Another thought—and it is by no means the least important one—comes to us here. It is that, so far as our medical work goes, we can practice it with a good conscience. The faithful Christian knows what it is to have a good conscience. He knows what it is to be admonished by that inward monitor which chides him when he has done wrong. The one is a joy, the other is a grief. The faithful employe may not think that his interest in and his faithfulness in attending to the business of his employer are properly rewarded, but he does realize that his conscience commends him for doing his duty. So we, as a distinct school of medicine, may sometimes think that we are but slowly gaining the recognition that our merits deserve, but we will have this comfort, that, when a death-bed comes, we can look back over our work with the satisfaction that no one has gone to meet his God before his time because of anything that *we* have given him. It will be a comfort to reflect that our aim has not only been the best, but that the means used to accomplish that end have always been such as would render help in time of need, and would prolong life when it was the will of God that it should be prolonged. These are matters of moment to every conscientious physician. It should be his desire to attain a position that would meet with the approval of his God as well as his fellow-men.

While we realize that our position is a high one as it relates to rendering aid to suffering humanity, and that our advantages are of such a character as will compel due recognition, yet we would not for one moment think that there is no more to be done. The possibilities that are before us can only be measured by what nature has so bountifully placed at our disposal. It is our duty to ourselves as well as to suffering humanity around us to make the

most of the position we occupy, and to take higher ground when the opportunity is afforded us.

Vital Force and Scientific Medication.

AN ADDRESS BY T. J. LYLE, A. B., M. D., P.-M. INSTITUTE, FEBRUARY 27, 1882.

It is a recognized fact that matter of itself is inert. Force is necessary to motion. When a muscle moves or the heart beats, each is the result of the influence of the life power. The whole body, each of its parts and its several functions, are under the control of this power, except when disease or obstruction shall have partially or wholly severed their mutual relations.

The inanimate and inorganic world is controlled by physical forces, positive and fixed in nature's laws. But that those should be able to generate motion in the organic and animate world to the sustaining of animal life, is impossible.

Germination, development, reproduction and death, are four all-important items with regard to the human race. By this invisible force, atoms are aggregated into cells, and cells into muscles, bones, glands, nerves, blood, etc. Analyze the tissues, and what a vast superiority we find over chemical combinations, which at best are only few and are fixed. The existing combinations in the human body are innumerable and by a multiplicity of formulæ unknown to chemistry. Indeed, frequently, the laws of chemical affinity are opposed and counteracted, which demonstrates that vitality, and not chemistry, normally rules in the human body. Hence it is that when the vital force has been overpowered by disease or destruction, that chemistry has its more or less free course at destruction and decomposition.

We judge of the presence of a force by its effects, even though it can not be cognizably isolated. No one doubts the truth of this with regard to chemistry, magnetism, caloric or gravity; why, then, should it be less true of the vital force?

Chemical formulæ are essentially based upon inorganic elements—upon the dead, and not upon living tissues. Dead tissues are not under the domain of vitality, but are materially changed. Therefore, to pronounce upon the phenomena of life by the laboratorical data of dead tissues can not be scientific. Still, there are other difficulties. Mechanical separation of the tissues for the purpose of analysis is impossible. They are insoluble in the ordinary chemical menstrua; and if acids or alkaline solvents be used, then their chemical constituency is entirely changed. Who can account for the construction of a single molecule of the human body by the law of chemical proportions?

Of course I must admit that these forces more or less influence vital manifestations. But a beefsteak also influences vitality. This does not prove that a beefsteak is vital force. Functional acts are not dependent upon chemical, electrical, calorific, or any other merely physical force, but upon the vital force or life power.

The circulation is the great nutritor of the human system. Here and there it gathers into its volume from the digested food the various elements of nutrition; and here and there it deposits these elements adequate to maintain the functions of the respective tissues of the body. Thence come the elements of repair, healing and development. Let a lesion occur anywhere, and see how quickly the vital force sets up the process of repair. Truly, man is a wonderful mechanism. The workings of the vital power are marvelous when we consider its power to develop body and mind, to maintain the various functions of all the tissues, to oppose every destructive power, to repair damages, and to restore the tissues to their normal standard; indeed, this is a continued fight against all forms of destruction till overwhelmed and vanquished. The greater the recognized disturbance the greater is the effort to maintain its sovereignty. But when the very citadels of life are so fearfully deposed, it may be that a typhoid effort is all that can be summoned to resistance.

The vital force is, therefore, the grand indicator to scientific medication. The conditions presented must be the constant study and the unerring guide of the successful practitioner. We must look well to its laws, further its exertions, and avoid all opposition to its plans of operation. When the patient is toiling in the deep,

terribly tossed by the tempest of disease, so that even life is despaired of, this is the physician's compass and chart in piloting his patient to the quiet haven of health. If vitality rules, scientific medication never seeks to usurp the throne, but assists in removing obstructions and strengthening the fortifications that the integrity of the life power may be maintained. If the tissues are too tense, relax them; if they are too lax, astringe or tone them; if they are too depressed, stimulate them—but never with such irritants as whisky, brandy, ale, beer and the like, the beverage use of which is the greatest curse of our nation. The latest investigations fully show the falsity and the therapeutical dangers of seeking stimulation by alcohol, and leave all resort to such articles without warrant in scientific medication.

The one end of medication is the restoration of the diseased to health. To accomplish this scientifically, we must use such agents only as will improve our patient's stock of vitality and co-operate with nature's effort to restore. But what shall we medicate? I answer structures, and not functions, for functions are vital acts. Remedies must be adapted to the removal of diseased conditions. Prescribe not for disease by name, but for the condition or conditions present.

Pain is not in itself a disease, but a functional evidence of disease. It is an alarm of danger—an exaltation of the sensory function, a manifestation of more or less disease through the nerve tissues. It is not the pain that needs medication, but the conditions producing the pain.

Arterial excitement is not a disease, but a function indicating the presence of something injurious to some part or to the general system. Always sustain this great channel, for it is the great means for the removal of obstruction and for the maintenance of the integrity of the parts. Medicate not this arterial effort, but for the removal of the conditions causing the vital force to put forth the hyper-normal effort. Remove the obstructions, restore the equilibrium, and nature will again assume her normal avocation after she shall have convalesced from her fatigue.

He who would be scientific in his attainments can consent to be no idler. He can run in no ruts; he can ride no hobbies; he can be given to no fanciful schemes. But he must be a constant student of the indications of the life power as delineated in each particular case. This alone can give him confidence in his ability to cure, and this will gain for him the confidence of the people. At the bed-side of the diseased and the dying is the test of our individual reliabilty. If we fail here, our claim to a foundation in science is worthless. If we succeed, it is much to us and everything to our patients. Let us not forget that human lives are intrusted to our care, and that this demands our utmost effort to save.

Fellow-graduates, in this wonderful art let us strive to be workmen that need not be ashamed. Let us not be content with past attainments. There is much yet to be learned and much yet to be revealed. Brightest jewels may at times be found even among the rubbish. Once the stone which the builder rejected, when discovered and brought to light became the head-stone of the corner. There is a vast field for our research. Much has been written, but much may yet be brought to light by a united and persistent effort. Let us be willing to descend into the depths of medical science that we may bring thence those treasures which may contain the key for the solution of many a medical problem.

A Life Saved.

One day I was called to take charge of a case that had been in the hands of my neighbor, Dr. T., an old-school physician, who had been in practice forty years. The patient was a boy, and had been sick three weeks. The doctor had given him up to die, and all the neighbors had given him up. It was not an encouraging situation. It was stated that at first he had bilious fever, and then inflammation of the bowels. He was much emaciated; pulse 120, small; mind deranged, from weakness and morphine, in my opinion; peritoneum inflamed. He looked indeed as if he were going to die, and I fully believe he would have died in twenty-four hours under the treatment he had been getting.

I gave the poor fellow some catmint tea with a little lobelia in it, every half hour. Used over his bowels just such warm

fomentations as my old-school neighbor would have laughed at. The boy got quieter, stopped screaming, straightened down his knees which the peritonitis had caused him to keep up, turned over on his side, and proceeded to get well. My neighbor would say my treatment was quite "irregular," and not according to "authority." But it was according to Nature, and in obedience to Nature's sanitive laws, and according to our precious Physio-Medical principles. It saved a young life and made a family happy, and that is the great business of a physician.

I wish I could give the details of this case and many others that I have had, and do it so as to make the world see the dif ference between our and other systems of practice. This boy was merely bilious at the start, and I would probably have dismissed him at a single visit. It is my candid opinion that his long sickness was due to the poisons that were given him, and he nearly lost his life by them.

N. W. GOODRICK, M. D.

Prairie Depot.

We will be pleased to have further reports from the Doctor and from our physicians everywhere. The great work this practice is doing in saving life should not be smothered up. In every direction it is prospering, snatching hundreds from the grave, restoring thousands of wrecked constitutions, carrying hope and blessings to numberless families. While others are wearying their brains over trifles, and wasting strength in learning methods that destroy health, Physio-Medicalism is marching on with giant strides in the true science of healing, and proving a divine gift to a suffering race. Such glorious experience as our physicians have, should not be covered up in silence. Let the light shine, gentlemen; and let the world know the powers and triumphs of sanitive medication as proven in your practice. We invite you all to use our pages for this purpose; that the old men may strengthen one another, that the young men may be encouraged, that the cause may be enlarged, and the one true healing science established for the world.—EDITOR RECORDER.

Removing Tapeworm.

DURING the last two years I have treated four cases of tapeworm, and removed them all effectually. One measured twenty-five feet, another thirty feet, another thirty-five, and the longest was fifty-two feet.

My treatment consisted, first, in dieting for two days, using mostly of light fluid foods in moderate quantities. The patient was also urged to drink somewhat liberally of an infusion of slippery elm or of pumpkin seeds. Then I took two drachms of the etherial oil of male fern, and made it into an emulsion with two ounces mucilage gum arabic. One-half of this was given in the evening in half a cup of fresh milk, and the other half about midnight.

The next morning I directed a good-sized dose of castor oil, and had the patient at stool sit over a vessel of warm water. There has been no failure in the result, and no bad effects or symptoms have followed the use of the male fern. I direct a mild tonic for a few days after.

S. T. DROMGOLD, M. D.

Elmore, O.

NOTES AND MISCELLANY.

ANOTHER SMALL-POX BLUNDER.

In our last issue we noted several serious mistakes about small-pox patients. Another is now given in the papers, from west of Dayton. A Mr. Shafer was taken ill, and his physician said his disease was either scarlet fever or black measles, but could not determine which. Friends and neighbors visited him in large numbers. He died, two or three hundred people attended the funeral, and the coffin-lid was removed that all might view the remains. It proved to have been a case of malignant small-pox. One of his children has since died with it; his wife and another child are ill, and in a dangerous condition; and between thirty and forty persons who attended the funeral are down with it. The minister and the undertaker have taken it, and are seriously ill. Small-pox is absolutely unlike measles or scarlatina; and to mistake it after the second day of eruption is absolutely inexcusable in a medical man. Such a mistake proves ignorance of the worst grade; and yet it is made by physicians of

the old school from end to end of this land — by old practitioners, by recent graduates, by hospital physicians, and even by a prominent member of a remarkably aggressive State Board of Health. Such glaring and repeated blunders prove a sad lack of professional education. Our neighbors spend too much time in studying microscopic bacteria, and speculating about animalcules that have never been seen. The result is a sad deficiency in the *practical* knowledge necessary to the successful treatment of disease; and so the public health and life suffer through these blunders of ignorance.

SPREADING DIPHTHERIA.

Portsmouth had a severe epidemic of diphtheria in the fall of 1881, causing 205 deaths in the city. Dr. Sykes, making an official report on the epidemic, attributes its spread to, first, carelessness of the public in guarding against the disease, and the habit of neighbors visiting the sick out of curiosity and thus carrying the malady home to their own families. Second, to the intermingling at school of well children with those already seized with it, or coming from homes where it existed. A single family afflicted with diphtheria, would be the source of conveying it to as many as thirty and seventy children of other families. Dr. Sykes urges strenuously the plan of closing schools to prevent the spread of the malady.

A NOBLE GIVER.

The late Wm. E. Dodge, of New York, was the promoter of many benevolent enterprises while living. His will contains the following charitable bequests:

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions is given $50,000; the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, $50,000; the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, $50,000; for the education of young men for the ministry, $50,000; the American Bible Society, $10,000; the American Tract Society, $20,000; the American Sunday-school Union, $10,500: the National Temperance Society, $10,500; the City Missions and Tract Society, $20,000; the Presbyterian Board of Publication, $10,000; Lincoln University, $10,000; Children's Aid Society, $5,000; Howard University, $5,000; Atlanta University, $5,000; Hampton Institute, $5,000; the Presbyterian Board for Aged Ministers, $5,000; the American Seaman's Friend Society, $5,000; the International Commission of the Young Men's Christian Association, $5,000; the McAuley Mission, $5,000; the Syrian Protestant College, $20,000; the Metropolitan Museum of Art, $5,000; the American Museum of Natural History, $5,000.

A LONDON QUACK.

America has bold enough quacks, but what shall we say to the following account of one in London, given by the *Journal of Science:* "A quack who has his headquarters near Westminster Bridge has an ingenious method of beguiling the public. He tells his hearers that if a person affected with incipient consumption blows into water, it will at once turn milky, and invites them to make the trial. He uses lime water, and it turns milky as a matter of course when they blow into it. Then he adds a few drops of his medicine (which contains some acid) to the water, when of course the cloudiness at once disappears. This he argues is proof that the remedy will eradicate consumption from the human frame; and multitudes believe him and buy his secret remedy."

IMPROVING IDIOCY.

The late Dr. Seguin had a good opinion of the results of the modern training of idiots in special schools. He said not one in a thousand was entirely refractory to treatment; not one in a hundred who was not made happy and healthy. More than thirty per cent. have been taught to conform to social and moral law; and rendered capable of order, of good feeling, and of working like the third of a man. More than forty per cent. have been capable of the ordinary transactions of life under friendly control, of understanding moral and social abstractions, of working like two-thirds of a man. Twenty-five per cent. come nearer and nearer to the standard of manhood, till some of them will defy the scrutiny of good judges when compared with ordinary young men and women.—*N. Y. Medical Record.*

A DEATH FROM CHLORAL.

Another death from the use of chloral is related in the *British Medical Journal*. The widow of a British Admiral took fourteen doses of a patent preparation called Hunter's Solution of Chloral.

VEGETABLE BUTTER.

An English vegetarian, tired of oleomargarine and boarding-house lard, has made the following compound as a substitute for butter: Four ounces Brazil nuts pounded and rubbed into a jelly with four ounces olive oil; and these incorporated with eight ounces of flour and a quarter ounce of salt.

PELLETURINUM IN TAPEWORM.

In the St. Petersburg *Medical Weekly*, Dr. H. Witt states that the alkaloid obtained from the bark of the root of pelleturinum tannicum is the most certain of all known remedies for tapeworm. He gives twenty grains as a dose, followed in two hours by a dose of castor oil. The unbroken worm is soon passed, dead. He reports five cases that had resisted all treatment, in each of which the pelleturinum was at once successful. The remedy is perfectly tasteless, and hence easily administered.

PREVENTING DIPHTHERIA.

Some remarkable papers are read at the yearly meetings of the great American Medical Association. A smart granny would smile aloud at some of the labored trash admitted to this superlatively "regular" society, whose Code of Ethics is supposed to decide the professional science and medical morals of the continent. At its meeting in 1882, Dr. R. J. Nunn, of Savannah, read a paper on the treatment of diphtheria, in the course of which he offered this formula: Sulphur gr. viij, boracic and tartaric acids, aa. gr. iv, benzoic, salicylicotannic acids, aa, gr. j, salt gr. iv, resorim, gr. j. Put a little of it on the back of the tongue every hour or two. The doctor has little faith in the efficacy; and we do not wonder, if he uses such methods. Several of the journals poke fun at him severely. *New Remedies* asks: "What might reasonably be expected to follow its ingestion at short intervals by a person in average good health?" Apply the same question to any poison, and then judge its usefulness on the sick. This mode of testing a bad or good agent is an infallible one, as we laid down in our Dispensatory; and we are glad to see it asked by the editor of *New Remedies* in connection with the above absurd prescription of one of his own brethren.

CORN SILK IN GRAVEL.

M. Ducasse has been experimenting with the stigmata of maize — the "silk" of Indian corn. He finds it has a direct and very desirable action on the genito-urinary tract. In doses of about twenty grains of the extract, it has a calming influence on the pain of chronic cystitis, gravel, and nephritic colic, at the same time aiding in the expulsion of gravel. This action is especially marked in nephritic colic, where it calms the pain when morphine injections have proven ineffectual. Its action is followed by micturition, the urine carrying away with it a large proportion of gravel. He considers it the best preventive of gravel and nephritic colic. — *Medical and Surgical Reporter.*

SALT-WATER DRESSINGS.

A paper is published in the Paris *Medicale* advocating the use of salt-water dressings for sores, and as injections for pus collections. The preservative properties of salt are well known; it also arrests the progress of gangrene, and destroys the fetor of gangrenous sores. A moderate use of it is considered necessary to the best condition of the human frame, all civilized and most savage nations employing it; its limited use in food being found to increase the weight, whereas its deprivation (as in besieged garrisons,) reduces the general strength and vigor. On these *data* the writer advocates its use as above. He finds that it diminishes extensive suppuration, causing the patient to rally more vigorously, and distinctly improves nutrition. He says: "Salt-water, as a dressing for sores, has always been successful with us, either when applied to hasten cicatrization, or used for atonic sores on bones, or during the slimination of eschars. It has also been of service in affections of the bones having required scooping out or resections. When injected, it prevents the

decomposition of pus within the structure of bone; and pledges of lint saturated with it have soon started granulations, and hastened the formation of cicatrical tissues. It impresses us as being more novel than useful.

FLEECING THE FARMERS.

Three young men pretending to be doctors have been getting farmers to sign agreements of "no cure no pay." Three papers are signed, one of which proves to be a promissory note. This is sold to another party, who sues on it, and the gullible farmers are in a fair way of being fleeced by the rascals.

PRESCRIBING INK.

Dr. W. C. Stillwell, in the *Medical Times*, tells of a brother doctor who prescribed a long mixture containing, among other articles, a vegetable astringent and a preparation of iron. Of course such a compound results in forming an inky solution, and so the patient found when he took his medicine. He returned to the drug store, saying he did not want ink. The druggist referred him to the doctor. With offended "dignity," so frequently assumed to cover ignorance, the doctor informed him that "if he prescribed ink it was his place to take ink." The patient said he would, and would use the doctor's medicine when he wanted to do any writing.

BORN IN A TOMB.

Near Warsaw, Illinois, a lady died, and several weeks after interment was exhumed for post-mortem examination, under a suspicion that ill treatment by the husband had caused her death. It was found that a perfectly healthy child had been born to her after she was buried. Such an occurrence is very rare, yet by no means is this case exceptional. The superstitious conclude that such intra-mural births are evidence that the mother was buried alive, but this conclusion is in no sense warranted. The expulsion of the child is accomplished by the muscular contractions—rigor mortis—which always occur in death, and which are very powerful in the distended uterus. Accumulating intra-uterine gases probably aid in the expulsion.

SPICEWOOD IN HÆMATURIA.

Dr. R. M. Nichols writes as follows to the *Medical and Surgical Reporter:* I think I have made a discovery. We had during the past summer many severe cases of hæmaturia with intermittent and congestive type of fever. I found that quinia alone did not succeed well. But with the infusion of the spicewood (benzoin odoriferum) as a drink in the place of water, as much as two or three cups full every day, would soon control the hæmaturia. Since I have treated several milder cases of hæmaturia, I am persuaded from my nine months' experience with the remedy that it is worthy of confidence in bloody urine.

TYPHOID IN PARIS.

The hospitals of Paris are considered the most elaborate and best attended in the world; and if allopathic science is successful, it should be demonstrated there. A very large number of typhoid fever cases has been admitted to them the past fall, over 3,000 in one month. The type seems to have been ordinary, yet the mortality rate was nearly 25 per cent., one death in every four cases. This was about the usual rate under that system of practice thirty years ago. The average mortality under Physio-Medical treatment, even among what some people are pleased to sneer at as "country doctors," has been proven to be less than 4 per cent., or but one death out of every 25 patients. Which system has the most scientific practice?

HOW TO MAKE A POULTICE.

The editor of the London *Practitioner* gives some sensible advice about making a poultice. He uses a flannel bag about 8x12 inches, open at one end; then washes a bowl and spoon in hot water, to warm them; and then mixes his linseed meal in the bowl, using *boiling* water. The mixed poultice he has rather soft, warms the bag before the fire, pours the poultice into it, and sews up the open end. The bag is at once wrapped in a piece of flannel that is warmed, and the whole laid at once on the part. Though almost boiling hot, he says it will not burn; but its heat permeates the outer flannel slowly and gives a most comfortable feeling. It retains its heat a long time, does not need very frequent changing, and does not slip about and soil the bedding.

SIAMESE TWINS OUTDONE.

During the summer there has been on exhibition in Vienna and elsewhere in Germany a remarkable pair of Italian twins. They are boys over three years old, and are grown together from the sixth rib downward, having but one abdomen and two legs. The upper part of the body is completely developed in each, their faculties are natural, and each child thinks, talks, eats, drinks, sleeps, and gets sick independently of the other.

NEWS AND BREVITIES.

—The Russian authorities have closed the doors of the medical colleges against women.

—A shoemaker in the west of England died from lockjaw, which the attending physician considered to be provoked by a decaying tooth.

—There is a case of real leprosy at Salem, Mass., which was contracted seven years ago in the Sandwich Islands. It is drawing to a fatal termination.

—In Sheffield, England, a widwife is on trial charged with having imparted syphilis to about thirty married women and two infants while on professional duty.

—In signing a certificate of death, a busy New York doctor signed his name in the blank line for "Cause of death." The registrar says he wishes all the physicians would be equally accurate.

—Cholera has shown itself with much force in Asiatic Turkey and adjacent countries, and it is feared will advance into Europe this year. It is very violent on the southern coast of Mexico.

—Edward Oliver, New York, had a habit of holding his shirt studs in his mouth while dressing. He recently had one of them slip down into the trachea, and it suffocated him to death in a few minutes.

—There is a strong tendency in American medical colleges to teach by lectures on special topics. To a limited extent this is well; but Dr. Hughlings Jackson speaks wisely when he says that too much specialism in teaching tends to produce prigs rather than practitioners.

—R. C. Hamilton, M. D., (class of 1882), has settled in Lebanon, Mo.

—Mrs. Lena James, the daughter of Dr B. Farquhar, recently died of consumption at her house near New Burlington, O., aged 22 years.

—We recently had a call from J. Beck, M. D. (class of 1879), who was on his way home from Florida, where he had spent two months for his health. The Doctor is as hale and hearty as a man of forty, after practicing medicine thirty-two years.

—H. H. Hill, class of 1847, so long known to our profession in the drug trade in which he succeeded his brother F. D. Hill, has sold his business to F. Egner & Co., and expects to make his home in Dakota. He carries many good wishes with him.

—H. S. Stimson, M. D., Athens, O., had his span of horses run away with him on January 9th. The Doctor was thrown out of his carriage, profoundly stunned, and had the scalp severely torn a distance of several inches on one side. It cost him a long and serious illness, but a powerful constitution, and the constant care of his brothers, has brought him safely through.

WM. H. COOK, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

115 Ninth Street, Cincinnati.

Having associated my son with me in the practice of medicine, I will be the better able to counsel with my friends out of the city and to make visits in consultation abroad when all circumstances are suitable.

WM. WESLEY COOK, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

117 Ninth Street, Cincinnati.

PURE RESINS, RESINOIDS AND ALKALOIDS.

THORP & LLOYD BROTHERS,

Manufacturing Pharmacists & Chemists,

N. W. Cor. Court and Plum Sts., CINCINNATI, O.

Permit us to call your attention to our ALKALOIDS, RESINS, RESINOIDS, etc. We would like your entire trade, and we believe that you will find it to your interest to use our preparations, exclusively. The high reputation our Medicines enjoy has been obtained from their excellence and quality, and not from extensive advertising. It is well known that the class of preparations we call your attention to here, has been uncertain in quality as found in market, and hence we invite you to protect yourself and your patient, by using those of our make. We suggest that you request your druggist to order from us in case he is not convenient to an Agent.

Should you prefer to deal directly with our house, we will take great pleasure in filling your orders on our usual business terms for such amounts as you may desire. We will be obliged for the names of those of your physician acquaintances who will appreciate a line of medicines such as we make. The information given in our notes of the accompanying list is valuable, and the list should be preserved for future reference. Respectfully,

THORP & LLOYD BROTHERS.

Euonymin, per oz. (vial included), $1.05.

Practitioners have employed Euonymin as made by us, and considered it valuable for many years. It has recently come into general use, owing to the reports of Prof. Richardson, of England.

Alkaloid (White) Hydrastine, per oz. (vial included), $6.65.

The "White Alkaloid of Hydrastis" as made by us is in the form of white crystals, and is pure. To prevent confusion please note that when this Alkaloid is desired it should be ordered under the full name "Hydrastine White Alkaloid" Alkaloid Hydrastine simply is understood to refer to the Yellow Alkaloid, which is used extensively for injections.

Hydrastine or Berberine, per oz. (vial included), $4.00.

The Yellow Alkaloid of Hydrastis Canadensis is generally accepted to be the same as Berberine, although it certainly differs in some respects from the published descriptions of this Alkaloid. It is the bitter principle of Hydrastis Canadensis, and gives rise to the line of salts which we designate as "Citrate of Hydrastine," "Sulphate of Hydrastine," etc., etc. This is the only "Alkaloid Hydrastine" used simply under that name.

Hydrastine Principles Combined, per oz. (vial included), $1.35.

This is a mixture of the Yellow and the White Alkaloids, together with the Acrid Resin and other peculiar proximate principles of Hydrastis Canadensis. This preparation is intended to be used when "Hydrastine" is prescribed, and it is always sent by us to our patrons when simply "Hydrastine" is ordered. As a remedy for internal administration where it is not necessary to have a solution, it is desirable. This is the only preparation of Hydrastis in the form of powder that represents all the medicinal constituents of the root.

Leptandrin, per oz. (vial included), 50c.

This is a mixture of the Resin and other principles of Leptandra Root. The Resin alone is inert, or nearly so. Those who have used our Leptandrin find it all that can be desired.

Podophyllin (Genuine) per oz. (vial included), 45c.

The genuine dark colored *Resin of Podophyllum* of the Pharmacopœia of the United States is the same as made by us twenty-five years ago. It was discovered by Prof. John King, M.D., and was the first of the line afterward known as Resinoids. The reputation of "Podophyllin" was derived from the use of this article. Podophyllin of a yellow color is an adulterated preparation, and is colored by means of alum or other chemicals. Yellow Podophyllin is uncertain in its action, and is very griping. We do not furnish the objectionable drug unless it is directly specified. We call the attention of the trade to the foregoing facts, and ask that purchasers designate our true Podophyllin.

Sanguinarine Principles Combined, per oz. (vial included), 65c.

The Root of Sanguinaria Canadensis contains a White Alkaloid. This unites with acids to form salts, all of which are of a beautiful red color. The preparation used under the name "Sanguinarine Principles Combined" is an impure form of the Alkaloid. This Alkaloid and its salts are very irritating to mucous membranes, and the inhalation of the dust should be avoided as much as possible.

The foregoing embrace a few of the principle concentrations. We issue a price list of more than eighty of these preparations, and will mail it free to all who apply for it. Address,

THORP & LLOYD BROTHERS,
CINCINNATI, O.

PHYSIO-MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

CINCINNATI, O.

[Chartered 1859.]

THIS College holds one lecture session each year, beginning the second Thursday in October and continuing twenty weeks. Its instruction is given by a full corps of Professors, aided by suitable apparatus and other means of illustration. Four lectures a day are given in the College halls, and the students attend the clinical and surgical lectures in the Cincinnati Hospital two hours every day. Under the present laws of Ohio anatomical studies are legalized and provided for in the most liberal manner; and in no city in the land can anatomy and surgery be pursued with such thoroughness and so little cost as in Cincinnati.

In addition to the Hospital lectures and operations, clinical instruction is given in the College hall, where rare and instructive cases are brought before the classes.

The circulars for the fall and winter session of 1883–84 will soon be ready. Meanwhile information can be had by addressing the Dean or any other member of the Faculty.

WM. H. COOK, M.D., DEAN,

115 Ninth Street, CINCINNATI, O.

WM. AUTENRIETH,

Manufacturer of

SURGICAL

AND

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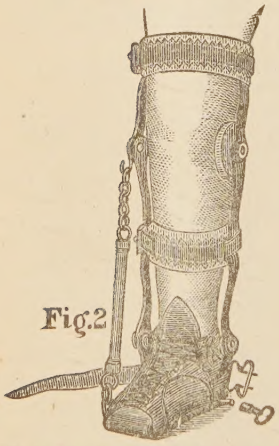

Fig. 2

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Special Attention given to Fitting Apparatus for Club-Foot, Spinal and Other Deformities.

Elastic Stockings Adjusted for All Limbs on Receiving Measurements.

Pocket Cases, Amputating Cases, Obstetrical Instruments,

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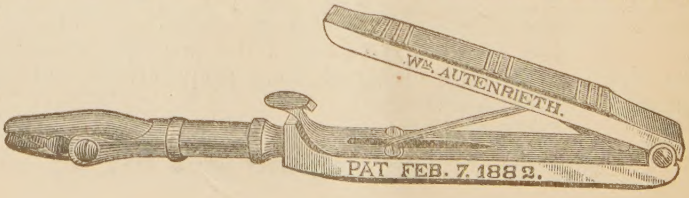

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Manufactures by his Improved Method

SACCHARATED PEPSIN,

Which has proven its superiority over other Pepsins by its stability and uniformity, and by its agreeable taste. In digestive power it corresponds to the standard of the United States Pharmacopœia, which is as follows: One part dissolved in 500 parts of water, acidulated with 7.5 parts of hydrochloric acid, should digest at least 50 parts of hard-boiled Egg Albumen in 5 to 6 hours at 100° to 104° F.

CONCENTRATED DRY PEPSIN.

Which possesses eight times the digestive power of the Saccharated; particularly recommended to manufacturers.

LIQUID PEPSIN,

A very active and palatable medicine, containing 4% of Saccharated Pepsin dissolved in acidulated water and glycerine.

SPENCER & CROCKER,

117, 119 and 121 West Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
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Wholesale Dealers IN Surgical Instruments

To Medical Colleges and Hospitals, or to any one connected with them, they offer

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ESTABLISHED 1837.

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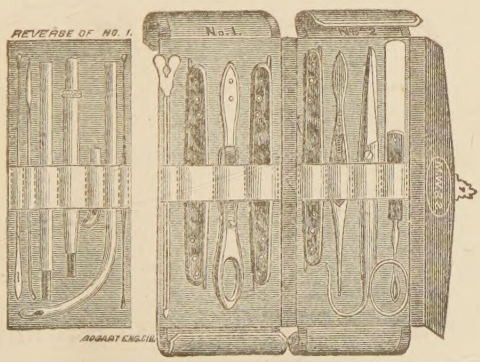
OUR STOCK

Comprises a full assortment of Surgical Instruments in all its various branches and to which we add constantly new inventions, approved of by the Profession here and abroad.



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CINCINNATI, March, 1883.

DEAR SIR:—During the past year we have devoted our attention entirely to supplying ALL THE WANTS OF PHYSICIANS. The result of our experiment has been so favorable that we are induced to increase our efforts in this direction. A very large number of physicians have indorsed our efforts with their patronage, and have expressed their more than satisfaction with our goods and prices. Our aim is to

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Necessary in the practice of medicine, surgery and obstetrics, and at such prices as give us a fair living profit. We deal directly with the physician, and have no agents on whose shelves our preparations may lie for months before they reach the consumers.

In the manufacture of our preparations we employ only skilled labor and the best materials, insuring uniform and thoroughly reliable results. Our trade for the past year has convinced us that it *pays* to put the choicest stock and the most expert labor in our manufactures.

We supply nothing but First-Class Goods,

And refuse in all cases to adulterate or deteriorate in order to undersell a competitor, or to meet the prices of an unscrupulous manufacturer. Every bottle bearing our label is guaranteed to be of THE BEST POSSIBLE QUALITY. We carry at all times complete lines of

FLUID EXTRACTS, SOLID EXTRACTS,
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SYRUPS, ELIXIRS,

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SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES of best makes,
ALL NEW REMEDIES supplied true to name,
CHEMICAL WARE of our own importation,
SADDLE BAGS, CASES, OFFICE OUTFITS,
AND EVERYTHING USED BY PHYSICIANS.

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